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			2645	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/281,396

Applicant(s)

PELLETIER, DALE T.

Examiner

Simon Sing

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 September 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-34 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-34 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1-4, 6, 7, 9, 11-14, 18, 20-24 and 27-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakayori et al. Japanese Patent Publication No. 5-22428 in view of Lauritsen et al. US 5,570,025 and further in view of Morgenthaler US 6,310,609.

1.1 Regarding claim 1, Sakayori discloses a multifunction telephone 1 connecting to a PBX 7 in figure 1, comprising:

a housing (a telephone set inherently has a housing);

a dialing interface (a PC board with electronic circuits) mounted in the housing for communicating with an interface 9 in PBX 7 (para. 0015);

a plurality of dialing keys (not shown, a telephone inherently has dialing keys) operably connected to the dialing interface;

a voice message alert and retrieval device, comprising a message retrieval key 4, which reads on the claimed message key and is apart and away from dialing keys, and a message lamp 3, said messaging lamp is activated by a voice messaging system

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(call management interface) in PBX 7 when a voice message for the multifunction telephone 1 is received, and when a user of multifunction telephone 1 presses the message retrieval key 4, the voice message is played to the user (para. 0014, 0015).

Sakayori teaches a message waiting light (MWL) 3, but fails to teach that the MWL is located underneath message retrieval key 4.

However, Lauritsen discloses a cellular telephone in figure 1, comprising a voice message key 18 marked with a legend "MAIL" (Abstract; figure 1) and a LED (message waiting light) 46 (figure 2). Lauritsen teaches that the LED 46 is located underneath message key 18 (column 5, lines 53-55), wherein message key 18 is translucent (substantially transparent), allowing light from LED 46 to pass through (column 1, lines 54-64; column 3, lines 111-13, 22-26, 53-55, 64-67; column 4, lines 1-3, 9-11).

In addition, Morgenthaler discloses a communication terminal in figure 1. Morgenthaler teaches: "Identification of appropriate keys is achieved using a light source which is mounted beneath each translucent key so that when the light source is illuminated, the key associated with that light source will be identified to the user." (Abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Sakayori reference with the teachings of Lauritsen and Morgenthaler, so the message waiting light 3 would have been located underneath a translucent (distinct visual impression compared to adjoining keys) message retrieval key 4. The motivation for this modification was to let a user easily

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identify the message key, by mounting an associated light (i.e. MWL) underneath as taught by Morgenthaler.

1.2 Regarding claim 2, the Sakayori reference, teaches dialing a voice messaging system when the message retrieval key is pressed (Sakayori, paragraph 0015; Lauritsen, column 3, lines 64 to column 4, lines 3).

1.3 Regarding claim 3, the modified multifunction telephone 1 has a memory for storing the telephone number of voice messaging system.

1.4 Regarding claim 4, a multifunction telephone inherently has a processor (see US 5,535,262 issued to Kanzawa, figures 2 and 3, column 4, line 53 to column 5, line 30)

1.5 Regarding claim 6, it is inherent that a pushing button telephone keypad produces DTMF.

1.6 Regarding claim 7, Sakayori teaches connecting multifunction telephone 1 to interface 9 of PBX 7 by a telephone line 14 (figure 1):

1.7 Regarding claim 9, Sakayori teaches a push button (touch sensitive) message retrieval key 4.

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1.8 Regarding claim 11, the modified Sakayori teaches a translucent message key with a message waiting light located underneath, but fails to teach that the message key comprises a graphical icon.

However, as discussed in claim 1, the message key of Lauritsen comprises a graphical icon, such as "MAIL" on top of the message key (figure 1).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the Sakayori reference with the teaching of Lauritsen, so that the message key would have been marked with a graphical icon (e.g. MAIL), because such a modification would have visually identified the function of the message key.

1.9 Regarding claim 12, as discussed in claim 1, the messaging lamp is located directly underneath the message retrieval key.

1.10 Regarding claim 13, the modified Sakayori reference, the message lamp is a LED (message light 46 of Lauritsen, column 3, lines 64-65).

1.11 Regarding claim 14, as discussed in claim 1, the messaging lamp is located directly underneath the message retrieval key.

1.12 Regarding claim 18, Sakayori discloses a multifunction telephone 1 connecting to a PBX 7 in figure 1, comprising:

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a housing (a telephone set inherently has a housing) having a connection for a telephone cord 14;

a dialing interface (a PC board with electronic circuits) mounted in the housing for communicating with an interface 9 in PBX 7 (figure 1; para. 0015);

a plurality of dialing keys (not shown, a telephone inherently has dialing keys) operably connected to the dialing interface;

a transceiver (by inherency, e.g. a telephone is able to transmit and receive voice signals) for communicating with PBX 7;

a voice message alert and retrieval device integrated in the housing, comprising a message retrieval key 4 which reads on the claimed message key, and a message waiting light (MWL) 3, both located outside a line defining the outer periphery of the dialing keys (figure 1), the messaging lamp is activated by a voice messaging system (call management interface) in PBX 7 when a voice message for the multifunction telephone 1 is received (para. 0014) (The signal for activating the message lamp inherently is received through the transceiver);

a transmitter (handset microphone and its amplifier) attached to the housing and electrically connected to the transceiver;

a receiver (handset earpiece) attached to the housing and electrically connected to the transceiver, wherein, a single action (pressing) of the message retrieval key 4 caused the voice message to be played to the user through the receiver (para. 0015).

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Sakayori teaches a message waiting light (MWL) 3, but fails to teach that the MWL is located underneath message retrieval key 4. Sakayori teaches that the message key 4 is square shaped, but is silent on the shape of the dialing keys.

However, Lauritsen discloses a cellular telephone, comprising a voice message key 18 marked with a legend "MAIL" (Abstract; figure 1) and a LED (message waiting light) 46 (figure 2). Lauritsen teaches that the LED 46 is located underneath message key 18 (column 5, lines 53-55), wherein message key 18 is translucent (substantially transparent), allowing light from LED 46 to pass through (column 1, lines 54-64; column 3, lines 111-13, 22-26, 53-55, 64-67; column 4, lines 1-3, 9-11). Lauritsen further teaches that the dialing keys are oval shaped (figure 1).

In addition, Morgenthaler discloses a communication terminal in figure 1. Morgenthaler teaches: "Identification of appropriate keys is achieved using a light source which is mounted beneath each translucent key so that when the light source is illuminated, the key associated with that light source will be identified to the user." (Abstract). Morgenthaler also teaches that the shape of dialing keys is different from a function key (e.g. CLR key).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Sakayori reference with the teachings of Lauritsen and Morgenthaler, so the message waiting light 3 would have been located underneath a translucent (distinct visual impression compared to adjoining keys) message retrieval key 4, and the message key 4 would have been in a different shape from the dialing keys (e.g. square vs. oval). The motivation for this modification was to

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let a user easily identify the message key, by mounting an associated light (i.e. MWL) underneath as taught by Morgenthaler, and the shapes of the message key and dialing key would have been a matter of design choice (see MPEP 2144.04 section IV).

1.13 Regarding claim 20, Sakayori discloses a multifunction telephone 1 connecting to a PBX 7 in figure 1, comprising:

- a message lamp (indicator) 3;
- a plurality of dialing keys (not shown, a telephone inherently has dialing keys);
- a message retrieval key 4, positioned away from dialing keys; and
- a speaker (a telephone inherently has a speaker, either a built-in speaker for speakerphone operation, or the earpiece in a handset), wherein said messaging lamp is activated by a voice messaging system in PBX 7 when a voice message for the multifunction telephone 1 is received, and when a user of multifunction telephone 1 presses the message retrieval key 4, the voice message is played to the user through the speaker (para. 0014, 0015).

Sakayori teaches a message waiting light (MWL) 3, but fails to teach that the MWL is located underneath message retrieval key 4. Sakayori teaches that the message key 4 is square shaped, but is silent on the shape of the dialing keys.

However, Lauritsen discloses a cellular telephone, comprising a voice message key 18 marked with a legend "MAIL" (Abstract; figure 1) and a LED (message waiting light) 46 (figure 2). Lauritsen teaches that the LED 46 is located underneath message key 18 (column 5, lines 53-55), wherein message key 18 is translucent (substantially

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transparent), allowing light from LED 46 to pass through (column 1, lines 54-64; column 3, lines 111-13, 22-26, 53-55, 64-67; column 4, lines 1-3, 9-11). Lauritsen further teaches that the dialing keys are oval shaped (figure 1).

In addition, Morgenthaler discloses a communication terminal in figure 1. Morgenthaler teaches: "Identification of appropriate keys is achieved using a light source which is mounted beneath each translucent key so that when the light source is illuminated, the key associated with that light source will be identified to the user." (Abstract). Morgenthaler also teaches that the shape of dialing keys is different from a function key (e.g. CLR key).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Sakayori reference with the teachings of Lauritsen and Morgenthaler, so the message waiting light 3 would have been located underneath a translucent (distinct visual impression compared to adjoining keys) message retrieval key 4, and the message key 4 would have been in a different shape from the dialing keys (e.g. square vs. oval). The motivation for this modification was to let a user easily identify the message key by mounting an associated light (i.e. MWL) underneath as taught by Morgenthaler, and the shapes of the message key and dialing key would have been a matter of design choice (see MPEP 2144.04 section IV).

1.14 Regarding claim 21, the message key of the modified Sakayori reference is in oval shape, which is different from dialing keys (examiner's note: the size or the shape of a button on a telephone does not determine the patentability of the telephone).

1.15 Regarding claims 22 and 23, Sakayori teaches that the message retrieval key 4 is spaced with different distances from adjoining key 5 and function keys 6.

1.16 Regarding claim 24, Sakayori teaches a PBX based voice messaging system (para. 0014 and 0015).

1.17 Regarding claim 27, as discussed in claim 1, the message key of the modified Sakayori comprising a translucent material.

1.18 Regarding claim 28, the modified Sakayori reference, the modified message retrieval key 4 inherently has a downward surface, such as its side surface, and the light from lamp 3 underneath is passing through the downward surface.

1.19 Regarding claim 29, the modified Sakayori reference, Lauritsen teaches that the light source for a message indicator is a LED.

1.20 Regarding claim 30, Sakayori teaches lighting up the message lamp when a voice message is recorded.

1.21 Regarding claim 31, as discussed in claim 20, the message key comprising a translucent material.

1.22 Regarding claim 32, the modified Sakayori reference, the modified message retrieval key 4 inherently has a downward surface, such as its side surface, and the light from lamp 3 underneath is passing through the downward surface.

1.23 Regarding claim 33, the modified Sakayori reference, Lauritsen teaches that the light source for a message indicator is a LED.

1.24 Regarding claim 34, Sakayori teaches a plurality of function keys 6 in figure 1.

2. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakayori et al. Japanese Patent No. 5-22428 in view of Lauritsen et al. US 5,570,025 and further in view of Morgenthaler US 6,310,609 and further in view of Christain et al. US 4,363,936.

The modified Sakayori reference, teaches playing a voice message to a user, but fails to specifically teach that the multifunction telephone 1 has a speaker mounted in the housing.

However, Christain discloses a multifunction telephone 16 in figure 2. Christain teaches a speaker for the multifunction telephone 16 in figure 3 (column 8, lines 57-64).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Sakayori reference with the teaching of

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Christain, so that the multifunction telephone 1 would have comprised a speaker, because such a modification would have provided a hands free operation for the user, and using a speakerphone would have not changed the message retrieval function of Sakayori.

3. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakayori et al. Japanese Patent No. 5-22428 in view of Lauritsen et al. US 5,570,025 and further in view of Morgenthaler US 6,310,609 and further in view of Numakura Japanese Patent 61-184031.

The modified Sakayori teaches a translucent message key with a MWL located underneath, but fails to teach that the message key is larger than the dialing keys.

However, Numakura teaches a message key¹⁴ integrated with a message waiting light in figure 1, and the size of the message key 14 is larger than the dialing keys on key grid 15.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Sakayori reference with the teaching of Numakura, so that the message key 4 would have been larger than the dialing keys, and such a modification would have been a matter of design choice (see MPEP 2144.04 section IV).

4. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakayori et al. Japanese Patent No. 5-22428 in view of Lauritsen et al. US 5,570,025 and further in view of Morgenthaler US 6,310,609 and further in view of Burgess, US Patent 6,031,465.

The modified Sakayori reference, teaches mounting light source underneath a message retrieval key, but fails to teach that the switch can be a membrane switch.

However, the Burgess reference discloses a keyless entry system for vehicles in that membrane switches with backlight are used (figures 1,3, 5 and column 6, lines 9-11 and lines 24-27).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the Sakayori's reference with the teaching of Burgess so that the message button could be a membrane one, because using a membrane switch instead of a push button switch was a design choice since it would not have changed the functionality of the message retrieval key.

5. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakayori et al. Japanese Patent No. 5-22428 in view of Lauritsen et al. US 5,570,025 and further in view of Morgenthaler US 6,310,609 and further in view of Charlier US 5,153,590.

The modified Sakayori reference, teaches mounting light source underneath a message retrieval key, but fails to teach using a LED and a light pipe to direct the light to the upper surface of the message key.

However, the Charlier reference in figure 1, discloses a keypad apparatus in that lights from LEDs are directed by a light pipe element 105 to the keys' elements 103 (column 3, lines 47-49).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the Sakayori reference with the teaching of Chalier so that the light source assembly would have comprised a LED and a light pipe so that the light would have been directed to the upper surface of the message key, because such a modification would have enabled a user to mount a light source away from the message key in case the message key assembly did not include a light source and also did not have room to put one in.

6. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakayori et al. Japanese Patent No. 5-22428 in view of Lauritsen et al. US 5,570,025 and further in view of Morgenthaler US 6,310,609 and further in view of Akiyama, US 5,153,906.

The modified Sakayori reference, teaches mounting light source underneath a message retrieval key, but fails to teach that the light source can be a matrix display assembly.

However, the Akiyama reference discloses in figure 5, that a status lamp on a telephone set can be replaced by a matrix display to indicate the name of a recipient of a speed-dial key (column 6. lines 34-41).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the Sakayori reference with the teaching of Akiyama so that the light source was a matrix display instead of a lamp, because such a modification would have enabled the light source to show more information about the message such as the name of a caller or the number of messages had received.

7. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakayori et al. Japanese Patent No. 5-22428 in view of Lauritsen et al. US 5,570,025 and further in view of Morgenthaler US 6,310,609 and further in view of Kavanaugh et al. US 6,223,233.

The modified Sakayori reference, teaches mounting light source underneath a message retrieval key, but fails to teach that the message retrieval key comprises a touch screen and the light source is a liquid crystal (LCD) element.

However, the Kavanaugh reference, a wallet for personal information device in figure1, comprises a LCD touch-panel 12 (column 2, lines 1-2) and states in column 4, lines 37-39: "The user selects any one of the displayed icons to implement the corresponding organizer feature".

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the Sakayori reference with the teaching of Kavanaugh so that the message button could be an icon on a touch-panel and the

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light source was a LCD element, because such a modification would have enabled a user to identify the media type of a message on a LCD display, if the call message interface could generate different icons for different messages such as voice mail, e-mail or call-back to an extension telephone.

8. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burhmann US 6,405,032 in view of Lauritsen et al. US 5,570,025 and further in view of Morgenthaler US 6,310,609.

Burhmann discloses a telephone set 10 for communicating with network 22 in figure 1, comprising:

a first key or message key, such as a VMS ACCESS key (figure 1; column 2, line 44), when pressed by user, causes transmission of a speed dial access (message retrieval signal) to voice messaging system 23 to cause voicemail messages to be provided to the user (column 2, lines 52-54, 63-67; column 3, lines 1-13);

a plurality of dialing keys 14 spaced away from the first key, wherein the first key is larger than the dialing keys.

Burhmann teaches that a message key, but fails to teach a message waiting light, located underneath the message, for alerting a user that a message is waiting.

However, Lauritsen discloses a cellular telephone, comprising a LED (message waiting light) 46 (figure 2) located underneath a voice message key 18 (Abstract; figure 1), and a plurality of dialing keys in oval shape, wherein the message key 18 is

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translucent (substantially transparent), allowing light from LED 46 to pass through (column 1, lines 54-64; column 3, lines 111-13, 22-26, 53-55, 64-67; column 4, lines 1-3, 9-11; column 5, lines 53-55).

In addition, Morgenthaler discloses a communication terminal in figure 1.

Morgenthaler teaches: "Identification of appropriate keys is achieved using a light source which is mounted beneath each translucent key so that when the light source is illuminated, the key associated with that light source will be identified to a user."

(Abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Buhrmann's reference with the teachings of Lauritsen and Morgenthaler, such that a message waiting light would have been added and mounted underneath a translucent VMS ACCESS key, similar to the MAIL key of Lauritsen, and the dialing keys would have been in a different shape than the VMS ACCESS key (e.g. square vs. oval or rectangular), because such a modification would have provided a visual message waiting alert signal to a user and to let the user easily identify the message key by mounting an associated light (i.e. MWL) underneath, and the shapes of the VMX ACCESS key and dialing key would have been a matter of design choice (see MPEP 2144.04 section IV).

9. Claims 25 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakayori et al. Japanese Patent No. 5-22428 in view of Lauritsen et al. US

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5,570,025 and further in view of Morgenthaler US 6,310,609 and further in view of Corwith US 5,612,995.

9.1 Regarding claim 25, the modified Sakayori reference, teaches mounting a message waiting indicator underneath a message retrieval key, but fails to teach that the indicator is powered by a telephone line.

However, Corwith discloses a message waiting lamp 161 in figure 2. Corwith teaches that the lamp 161 is powered by a telephone line (column 1, lines 38-49).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the Sakayori reference with the teaching of Corwith so that the message lamp 3 would have been powered by a telephone line, because such a modification would have clarified how the message lamp 3 was lighted.

9.2 Regarding claim 26, Sakayori teaches a message waiting lamp 3, which indicates a missed call forwarded to a voice messaging system.

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments filed on 09/26/2005 regarding independent claims 1, 18 and 20 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that the prior art of Sakayori and Lauritsen do not teach the claimed invention. It is true that in the Sakyori reference, a message waiting light

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(MWL) is located next to a voicemail message retrieval key, not underneath as claimed. However, putting a voice message waiting light underneath a message key was nothing new, and Lauritsen clearly teaches this feature as discussed in this office action. And furthermore, Morgenthaler teaches identifying a key by mounting an associated light beneath. Since it was well known in the art that a message waiting light could be located either next to or underneath a message retrieval key, so that a designer would have a choice to locate a MWL at either position, and adding the teaching of Morgenthaler, i.e. to let a user easily identify a key by mounting a light beneath, then it would have been obvious to a designer to locate the MWL underneath the key.

11. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 19 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

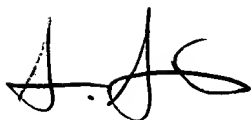
12. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the

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shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communication from the examiner should be directed to Simon Sing whose telephone number is 571-272-7545. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday from 8:30 AM to 5:30 PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Fan Tsang, can be reached at 571-272-7545. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 571-272-2600.



S. Sing

11/30/2005

FAN TSANG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600

